Towers, LLC, and Turnberry West Realty, Inc.'s (the "Nonsignatory Defendants") Opposition (#77), filed October 26, 2010, and Plaintiffs' Reply (#79), filed November 11, 2010.

The Court has also considered the Nonsignatory Defendants' Counter Motion to Stay and Permit Motion Practice on Sufficiency of Plaintiffs' Allegations (#78), filed October 26, 2010. The Court has also considered Plaintiffs' Opposition (#80), filed November 11, 2010, and the Nonsignatory Defendants' Reply (#81), filed November 19, 2010.

BACKGROUND

The Court directs the reader to its previous order (Dkt. #64, March 2, 2010) for a more detailed recitation of the facts of this case. As part of that order, the Court ordered limited "discovery to determine whether the remaining nonsignatory Defendants—MGM Grand Condominiums LLC, Turnberry/MGM Grand Towers, LLC, and Turnberry West Realty, Inc.—must defend against Plaintiffs' claims in arbitration under ordinary contract and agency principals" because the Court did not have sufficient information to rule on the issue at that time. The Court granted the parties 90 days in which to conduct discovery and ordered a specific briefing schedule for supplemental memoranda. The Court also stayed the arbitration proceedings for all of the parties to the dispute pending resolution of whether the nonsignatory parties were required to arbitrate along with the other Defendants. *Id.* at 6.

After Plaintiffs submitted their discovery requests and upon determining that they were overly burdensome, the Nonsignatory Defendants withdrew their Motion for Determination of Non-Arbitrability of Claims against Nonsignatory Defendants (Dkt. #60). (Dkt. #65, Notice.) The Nonsignatory Defendants allegedly determined that it would be more cost effective to bring their defenses in arbitration rather than going through even limited discovery. However, as shown in the arbitration joint status report, the Nonsignatory Defendants sought to brief the question of whether they could be "compelled to arbitrate as alleged 'alter egos' absent specifically pleaded facts." (Dkt. #72, Mot. Ex. 1 § 5.) While the Nonsignatory Defendants put this question in terms of a motion to dismiss under *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544 (2007) and *Ashcroft v*.

Iqbal, 129 S. Ct. 1937 (2009) (id.), the arbitrator treated it as a question of arbitrability needing to be decided by this Court. (Id. at Ex. 2, Procedural Order No. 2.) After the arbitrator issued his order, Plaintiffs brought the instant motion seeking reinstatement of the Court's March 2, 2010 Order (Dkt. #64) requiring discovery into the arbitrability issue. The Nonsignatory Defendants, on the other hand, brought a counter motion seeking a stay and the opportunity to bring a motion to dismiss under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6). For the reasons stated below, the Court grants Plaintiffs' motion and denies the Nonsignatory Defendants' motion.

DISCUSSION

The Court adopts the reasoning of its March 2, 2010 Order (Dkt. #64) in haec verba and re-orders discovery per the schedule laid out in that Order. The Court notes that the fundamental situation has not changed since it issued the March 2 Order. The Court does not have sufficient information to determine whether the Nonsignatory Defendants are subject to the arbitration clause and, therefore, whether it has jurisdiction over them to determine the merits of Plaintiffs' case. Notwithstanding this order, the Nonsignatory Defendants may cede to the arbitration agreement and voluntarily choose to submit to the arbitration without contesting whether they can be compelled to arbitrate, if they want to avoid discovery. The Court presumes that the Nonsignatory Defendants would then be given the opportunity to file a motion to dismiss or similar pleading based on insufficient allegations in the arbitration at some point. The Court, however, cannot and will not entertain a motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6) until after the arbitrability issue is determined or waived. Further, contrary to the Nonsignatory Defendants protestations, the discovery stay of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, 15 U.S.C. §§ 77a et. seq., only applies during the pendency of a motion to dismiss or a motion for summary judgment. SG Cowen Sec. Corp. V. U.S. Dist. Court for the N. Dist. of Cal., 189 F.3d 909, 911 (9th Cir. 1999). Since the Court cannot entertain such a motion until jurisdiction is determined, the discovery stay is inapplicable here. However, the Court notes that the discovery it orders is to be limited only to the issue of whether the nonsignatory defendants may be compelled to arbitrate

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

under contract and agency principles. This limitation shall be strictly construed and any discovery actually intended to get to the merits of Plaintiffs' claims will not be allowed.

CONCLUSION

Accordingly, and for good cause appearing,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Plaintiffs' Motion for Determination of Arbitrability of Claims and Reinstatement of March 2, 2010 Order (#72) is GRANTED. As such the arbitration described in Defendants' Motion (#72) is STAYED until further order of the Court as follows:

The parties shall have 90 days from the date of this order to conduct discovery to determine whether the remaining nonsignatory Defendants—MGM Grand Condominiums LLC; The Signature Condominiums, LLC; MGM Mirage; and Turnberry West Realty, Inc.—must defend against Plaintiffs' claims in arbitration under ordinary contract and agency principles.

The parties must file simultaneous supplemental memoranda, with accompanying affidavits, on or before May 6, 2011. The memoranda (not including attachments and exhibits) shall not exceed 30 pages. Responses shall be filed simultaneously no later than June 3, 2011, and shall not exceed 20 pages. Based on the supplemental memoranda and responses, the Court will resolve the issue at hand, and lift the stay on the arbitration proceedings.

Dated: February 3, 2011.

Chief United States District Judge